HANDICRAFTS SECTOR

* Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna
* Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme
* Credit Guarantee Scheme for Handicrafts Artisans
* Workshed Schemes

HANDLOOM SECTOR

* Deen Dyal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojan
* Design Development and Training Programme
* Weavers Welfare Scheme
* Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojan
* Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

Promotion of Textile, Handloom and Handicraft Industry

†1640. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a any plan for promotion of textile, handloom and handicraft industry and technology;

(b) if so, the various plans made/ to be made by the Government for the promotion/modernization of textile, handlom and handifraft industry in the State of Rajasthan, especially in Jaipur and Ajmer region; and

(c) the funds allotted during the last three years for this work?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c) The Government through various schemes provides a conducive environment for the promotion and technological upgradation of textile, hadloom and handicraft industry. Some of the important schemes being implemented in this regard are:

TEXTILE SECTOR

(i) Technology upgardation funds Scheme (TUFS)
(ii) Modernisation and Strengthening of Powerloom Service Centres
(iii) Schemes for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)
(iv) Integrated Wool Improvement Programme (IWIP)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

HANDICRAFT SECTOR

(i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna

(ii) Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme

(iii) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Handicrafts Artisan

(iv) Workshed Schemes

HANDLOOM SECTOR

(i) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna

(ii) Design Development and Training Programme

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna

(iv) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

No State-wise funds are alloted as the schemes in the textile sector are not State or region specific. The funds under the schemes are released to the concerned State Governments./Implementing Agencies after viable project poposals are received.

Development of Bivoltine Sericulture

1641. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that silk production in India is predominantly based on Multivoltine sericulture which is suitable only for handlooms rather than bivoltine sericulture which is suitable for both;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps for development of bivoltine sericulture in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) whether Government propose to provide any financial assistance/ subsidy to handloom silk weavers of Tamil Nadu to acquire power looms capable of weaving bivoltine silk; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The raw silk production in India is predominantly based on multivoltine silk which, is mainly used in handloom weaving. The